Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1391.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

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For CHARTER,

THE DANISH BRIG

FRIENDSHIP,

Lorentz Matzen, Master,

A ſtrong, new veſſel, with a Mediterranean Paſs, burthen about 240 tons. For terms apply to

February 19—§ PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

For Freight, for Newbury-port, Portſmouth or Boſton,

THE SCHOONER

INDUSTRY,

Francis Salter, Maſter,

IS now ready to take in freight, at Arch-ſtreet wharf. Apply to the maſter on board.

FOR SALE,

A few barrels Exeellent CYDER.

February 18 ‖1w

For Amſterdam,

The faſt-ſailing cedar and live oak

ſhip Amiable,

D. C. Tillinghaſt, Maſter,

JUST graved and in compleat order, and is now taking in, and intended to ſail in all this month, a great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter, on board. at Bright's wharf, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 South Third ſtreet.

February 15 mw&f2w

For Hamburgh,

The fine faſt-ſailing ſhip

FAVORITE,

John Thompſon, Maſter,

JUST coppered, and in complete order, and is now loading. A conſiderable part of her cargo is engaged, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and intended to ſail in the courſe of this month.—For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 north Third ſtreet.

February 15 mw&f2w

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior Quality,

For ſale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS,*
No. 60 Dock-ſtreet.

February 8 wf&m12t

Robert Smith & Co.

No. 58 South Front-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Long Nankeens,

ALSO,

An aſſortment of INDIA GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Bandanos
Pullicates
Black and colored Perſians
Gurrahs
Punjams
Baftaes,
Coſſaes
Humhums, &c. together with

A general aſſortment of European Goods

Suitable for the enſuing ſeaſon.

February 20 mw&f3w

FOR SALE, BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

IMPERIAL and Hyſon } TEAS

17 Tubs Quickſilver
2 Cheſts Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few cheſts Mancheſter Goods, well aſſorted in Corduroys, Thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.

3 Trunks black Sewing Silk
180 Crates Queen's Ware, well aſſorted
10 Tons Sheet Lead
Nails aſſorted flat and ſharp points
London Partiular } Madeira wine in pipes and hogſheads
India Market }
40 Pipes and 10 Hogſheads Teneriffe Wine
10 Hogſheads choice Port Wine
7 Tierces Snake-Root
26 Caſks yellow Paint
9 Boxes and 12 Bundles writing Slates
1 Box Ink Stands and Note Preſſes
14 Bales Sail Canvaſs aſſorted, No. 1 to 8

February 11. mw&ftf

LANDING,

AT Walnut-ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſhip Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,

VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Caſks
RED CLARET, in Hhds
Ditto in caſes of 24 and 30 bottles each
Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter cheſts

For ſale by

Rundle & Leech,

No. 9 Walnut ſtreet.

February 6 mwftf

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of MARCH next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and eleganee; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

WANTS A PLACE.

A Woman who can be well recommeeded for honeſty, ſobriety, and good temper. She wiſhes to engage as chambermaid, or ſempſtreſs for low wages on condition ſhe may retain a young child with her. Enquire at No. 58 South Front ſtreet. February 16 d

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in Hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 9.

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Bereeole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Graſs Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

For Sale,

8000 dozen BRISTOL BOTTLES
Bar IRON
RICE
TAR
CLARET, in hogſheads and caſes
SWEET OIL in caſes

February 17 } Apply to *F. COPPINGER,*
§7t } No. 221 South Front ſtreet.

For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONtaining 320 acres, in Harford county, 5 miles diſtant from Belle-Air, 27 from Baltimore: the improvements are, a two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, finiſhed in a genteel manner, with ſtone kitchen and cellar; a barn, and other convenient out buildings; a GRIST-MILL, lately built, in a good ſtand for country or merchant work; apple-orchard and other fruit-trees; 30 acres of prime timothy meadow; and nearly as much more may be made from the conveniency of watering; 80 acres of woodland, well timbered. The fields are well laid off, and under good fence: the ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy. The whole of this property may be had for 2500l. Two thirds in hand, and the remainder in eaſy payments, 2250l. would be taken, all caſh. Poſſeſſion might be had in 60 days after contract, and an indiſputable title given by ROBERT BRYARLY.

February 20 §6¶

Notice.

THE ELEPHANT will leave town poſitively early in March.

Admittance—one quarter of a dollar.

Children—half price.

N. B. An ELEPHANT TOOTH weighing 54 pounds to be ſold. Enquire at the place where the Elephant is kept.

Feb. 20. d

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE

St. Croix Sugars and Rum,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
LAGUIRA HIDES,

For Sale by

Feb. 7.—§2w *JAMES YARD.*

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. 4— §30

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Daniſh ſhip Friendſhip, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks,

150 Boxes of Lemons,

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9 §

On Saturday,

The 25th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

Will be Sold by Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Three adjoining LOTS of GROUND, in the township of Moyamenſing, a little to the ſouthward of South-ſtreet, and adjoining a 30 feet wide lane, called the IRISH TRACT LANE, and alſo adjoining lands of Samuel Powell, deceaſed.

No. 1. Containing 4 acres and 83 perches
No. 2. Containing 4 acres and 83 perches
No. 3. Containing 4 acres and 56 perches

Plans of the Lots are at the Coffee-Houſe.

Feb. 17 EDWARD FOX, Auct'r.

Grand Concert.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th Inſtant,

AT OELLER's ROOM.

SIGNOR TRISOBIO, *from Italy, profeſſor of vocal muſic, propoſes to give a concert of vocal and inſtrumental muſic in the moſt complete manner, which will manifeſt his reſpect to a public, whoſe protection he entreats for the firſt time. He is happy in having engaged two ladies, his ſcholars, namely Mrs. Hendray & Madle. Rauſſin, who will ſing ſeveral ſelect pieces; and Mr. Sedendorf who will ſing an Italian air. There will be executed a duet, and a catch by three voices. The leader of the band Mr. Collet, will perform a concerto on the violin, and mr. Guenin another on the piano forte. Amongſt ſeveral ſerious and comic ſongs which Signor Triſobio will ſing, he promiſes to perform a trio alone; that is to ſay, an imitation of three Italian Nuns; and afterwards the favourite comic ſong of the Cats. Almoſt all the ſongs which will be ſung, will be printed with the muſic, and expoſed for the convenience of whoever wiſhes to purchaſe them.—Tickets One Dollar, to be had at Oeller's Hotel; at mr. Bradford's bookſtore, No. 8, South Front-ſtreet; at mr. Willig's muſical magazine, No 185, market-ſtreet; at mr. Chalk's circulating library, Third ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets; and at mr. Triſobio, No. 66, North Front-ſtreet.—*

The Concert will commence at 6 o'clock.

February 18. * 7t.

For Sale,

A Quantity of Excellent

Turks-Iſland SALT,

And a few hogſheads

3d and 4th proof RUM.

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

February 17 6

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ſhip Sally, captain Gelſton, juſt arrived from Honduras.

Apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

February 9 §

A convenient STABLE

SITUATED in Laurel Court—3 Stalls therein to be rented, with the privilege of uſing the Hay-Loft.

Eight years of the time of ſervice of a *NEGRO MAN* for ſale. He is accuſtomed to houſe work, and capable of taking care of Horſes. Enquire of the Printer.

February 11 §tthtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

A Houſe and Lot.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, in a good neighbourhood, and pleaſant ſituation; it is the ſecond Houſe eaſt of 5th ſtreet, of that handſome row of new buildings, now near finiſhing, ſituate on Arch, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets; and is about twenty feet front and forty-two feet deep: the Lot is about eighty feet deep, more or leſs: and above the height of the firſt ſtory has a pleaſant opening to the South, of perhaps three hundred feet more. Poſſeſſion may be had about the 1ſt of April or May next.

Terms are, three thouſand dollars to be paid on receiving the title, and the reſidue if deſired may remain for ſeven years on ſecurity and intereſt—

Or vacant lots, ſituate on Arch ſtreet, any where between Front and Twelfth ſtreets, will be taken in payment, either in part or for the whole amount of the purchaſe; according to their value at liberal rates.

For further particulars, pleaſe to apply at the Counting Houſe of the Subſcriber, Arch-ſtreet, No. 146, any morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM SANSOM.

February 21 §tM4

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Georgia Cotton
Carolina Indigo
Fyal and Teneriffe Wines
Ravens Duck
Gurrahs
Coſſahs
India Bandana Handkerchiefs
One Trunk containing Sewing Silks and Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs

N. & J. FRAZIER,
No. 95, S. Front-ſtreet.

February 21.——4w3taw

This Day is Publiſhed,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-ſtreet, and ſold by the principal Bookſellers in this City.

The American Annual Regiſter;

Or hiſtorical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-firſt year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the ſaid diſtrict have depoſited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Regiſter, or Hiſtorical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennſylvania Diſtrict.

January 25. 1aw4

LOST,

BETWEEN the ſubſcribers' houſe and the Bank of the United States, JOHN GUEST & Co's NOTE, dated 17th June, payable to Thomas and John Clifford, or order, 60 days after date, and endorſed by them for 640 Dollars. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the ſubſcribers, will be thankfully rewarded. Paymen being ſtopped at the Banks, it can be of no uſe to any perſon.

JOHN GUEST & Co.
No. 20, South Second-ſtreet.

All perſons are forwarned againſt purchaſing the ſaid Note. February 18. §

Liſbon Wine.

50 Pipes of Liſbon Wine, landing at Meſſrs. Sumnerl & Brown's wharf, between Arch and Race ſtreets, from ſhip Neprune, Capt. Jeffries, from Liſbon. in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks, for ſale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 18. §7t

Bourdeaux Brandy, in Pipes,

OLD Claret, in caſks
Ditto in caſes, of an excellent quality
Liſbon Wine in pipes
Fourth proof Holland Gin
New-England Rum in hogſheads and tierces
Raiſins in kegs
Beſt Boſton Beef and Pork
Halifax Salmon in barrels
Ruſſia Sail Duck
Ravens Duck
A few Feather Beds
One 11 1-2 inch Cable } 120 fathoms long each
One 9 do. do. }
Spermaceti Candles
Mould and dipt Tallow ditto
A few barrels Tanners Oil, and

A ſmall invoice of INDIA GOODS,

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co

ALSO,

Juſt received from Marſeilles, a ſmall invoice of Silks, Silk Stockings, an aſſortment of Perfumery, and a few caſes of the beſt Olive Oil.

February 15 §10t

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per half.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per half.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/ to to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/3
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/3 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto [illegible]
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.

Linen included.

January 13. §

This Day is Publiſhed,

By Meſſrs. W. COBBETT & JOHN ORMROD,

BURKE's LETTERS

On the propoſals of making PEACE with the

REGICIDE DIRECTORY

OF

FRANCE.

Feb. 21.——§3t

WANTED,

Pennſylvania Bank Shares,

For which *Caſh*, or *approved Notes at* 60 *days*, will be given, at the option of the Seller.

February 20—§ Apply at this office.

50 boxes Spermaceti Candles,

A few dozen of Engliſh Porter in ſmall caſks,
1 bale of Cloak Camblets, Hair-bines, Crapes, Poplins, Sattinet, Laſting, &c. &c.
A few ſmall packages of Calcutta and Madraſs Goods, conſiſting of Pungim Cloths, Gurrahs, Humhums, Guzenahs, Tickerys, Baftas, Coſſaes, Barhar, Bandanna and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, Putna Chintz and Taffaties;
1 bag of black Pepper, and 1 box of white Sugar;

For SALE, by

JOSHUA GILPIN,
No. 149, South Front-ſtreet.

February 20. 3t

Preſident's Ball.

LADIES and Gentlemen are requeſted to hand their tickets of admiſſion to the Doorkeeper, without which they cannot be admitted. They are alſo requeſted to direct their Coachmen to ſet down with their Horſes' heads towards the Schuylkill, and to take up with their heads towards the Delaware.

If any Subſcribers through miſtake ſhould not have received their tickets, they are requeſted to leave notice thereof in writing, at Mr. Oeller's Hotel.

February 21 2t

Sales of Depreciation Land.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of tracts of land commonly called Depreciation land, formerly in Weſtmoreland, now in Allegany county, were ſold at Greenſburg, in the month of Auguſt laſt, by the commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland, for taxes pretended to be due for Allegany county, in the year 1789: AND WHEREAS the ſaid taxes were not legally aſſeſſed, nor the ſaid commiſſioners authorized to act, nor due notice of the intended ſale given, the commiſſioners for a pretended tax not exceeding in the whole 231 dollars, having ſold 53 338 acres of valuable land.

The proprietors take this method of cautioning all perſons againſt making payments to the ſaid commiſſioners for any purchaſes made of them, or of purchaſing any part of the ſaid lands from any other perſon, as they mean to defend their property ſo illegally ſold, as well againſt the commiſſioners aforeſaid, as all other perſons pretending to hold under them.

For the information of their fellow-citizens they propoſe ſhortly to give a ſtatement of the combination formed for the purchaſe of this property, and the names of the perſons concerned therein.

February 16. 20d4t

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, January 19.

The Houſe being in a committee of the whole on the ſubject of further revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair.

A call for the queſtion was made.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, before the queſtion was taken, he would ſtate, that the amendment propoſed would be a total defeat of the reſolution for laying a direct tax. The gentlemen from Connecticut, he ſaid, had been accuſtomed, in laying their ſtate taxes, to have valuations of property made betwixt different towns, and they ſuppoſed no delay would be occaſioned by the propoſition before them; but it muſt be recollected that in apportioning the tax amongſt the different ſtates, there was no occaſion for ſuch a valuation as they contemplated. It was propoſed by the ſecretary of the treaſury to be done by means of commiſſioners inſtead of the legiſlature, and he believed that would be the beſt way. If the reſolution was, therefore, agreed to, the tax might be proceeded with; but if the amendment was paſſed, and a new cenſus was to be taken, they muſt wait at leaſt two years, and no valuation could take place until a Congreſs was elected according to the new cenſus, which could not be done till the time of the Congreſs juſt choſen expired. They might, indeed, have an enumeration taken and a tax aſſeſſed, on the 4th of March 1799, which would be the day on which the powers of the new Congreſs would commence; but no tax could take place in the mean time.

There was not the leaſt doubt, therefore, that if the amendment paſſed, it would amount to a defeat of a direct tax for two years. The queſtion was, then, whether they would agree, or not, ſo to put off the buſineſs.

Mr. G. ſaid, he ſhould have no objection to the taking of a new cenſus before the expiration of ten years, if it was thought to be neceſſary; but he could not think of doing it before the propoſed tax went into effect.

Mr. Dayton did not agree with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Smith) who had aſſerted that the words in the original reſolution and in the amendment would have preciſely the ſame operation, and really meant nothing. He believed that they would operate, and were intended, to decide the queſtion againſt a new cenſus, which the members from Connecticut, as well as from New-Jerſey, muſt be equally deſirous of providing for. The chairman of the committee who reported the reſolution under debate, had candidly acknowledged it to be his object and meaning, and other members had given a like conſtruction to the words. Some notice was due to the remarks of the gentlemen from Virginia and Pennſylvania, who, though not entirely agreeing in their conſtructions of the conſtitution, had broached doctrines that were new, and not at all warranted by that inſtrument. The former had ſaid that if a new ceuſus ſhould be taken and returned at the firſt meeting of the next Congreſs, and a direct tax for the current year ſhould be apportioned by them in the ſame ſeſſion, they muſt take for the rule of apportionment the *old* and not the *new* cenſus, until the repreſentatives had been regulated, and taken ſeats under the laſt enumeration. Could it be poſſible, Mr. Dayton aſked, that any man who had read theſe words, "*direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates according to their reſpective numbers*," could believe that injunction obeyed, if the enumeration, laſt taken, and immediately before their eyes, ſhould be rejected or diſregarded, and one taken eight or ten years previouſly adopted, in preference, as the rule, of numbers and wealth. The gentleman from Pennſylvania had not carried his doctrine quite ſo far, but had given, as his opinion, that the return of a new enumeration to the next ſeſſion would prohibit an apportionment of any direct tax in leſs than two years, when a new repreſentation would take effect. The tendency of ſuch a doctrine would be highly dangerous, as it would lock up for two years the only reſources of government, and it might be in time of war when they would moſt need them, and have no other to reſort to. Both thoſe gentlemen ſeemed to have conceived and aſſumed for fact that direct taxes were to be apportioned according to repreſentation, in which they were not juſtified by the conſtitution. Repreſentation and direct taxation were both, it was true, to be adjuſted by one common ſtandard, but not by each other, and although in theory, or at firſt view, the diſtinction was not ſtriking, yet in practice it would to be material and important.

The queſtion upon the amendment was put and negatived, there being only 19 in favor of it.

The queſtion was about to be put upon the original reſolution, when

Mr. Havens wiſhed the queſtion to be divided.

Mr. Potter ſaid, he was againſt the reſolution, becauſe the tax would fall very unequally. Since the laſt cenſus was taken, the ſituation of many of the ſtates was very much altered as to population. In the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, which was already oppreſſed by the direct taxes of the ſtate, many of the inhabitants had removed into the ſtate of New-York, where they had leſs taxes to pay. The ſtate of New-York and others, he ſaid, had increaſed in population, and therefore a direct tax would operate very unequally on different ſtates.

By the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, it appeared, that the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland was to pay 28,000 dollars a year, which would operate as a tax of double the ſum on their land-holders, from the manner in which it would be collected, and from other property being excuſed from ſupporting its ſhare of it. It would therefore fall particularly heavy on that ſtate, when compared with others.

It had been ſaid by the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Swanwick) in two long ſpeeches on the ſubject, that a direct tax was the moſt certain and eaſy in collection, the firſt convinced him that he knew nothing of the oppreſſion of a direct tax.—That gentleman was againſt having the ſyſtem detailed, becauſe it would be the means of raiſing objections to it; but after gentlemen had voted for the abſtract principle they muſt vote for the bill.

Mr. P. believed ſufficient revenue might be raiſed from indirect taxes. An additional tax had been propoſed on ſalt and brown ſugar. It was ſaid theſe were articles conſumed by the poorer claſſes; but if a man purchaſed ſalt or ſugar, he was pleaſed with the purchaſe, and would pay double the tax in in this way, that he would pay by a direct tax. Nay, he believed a man felt five dollars paid in a direct way, more than 15 or 20 paid indirectly.

If, he ſaid, they were to try to raiſe by indirect means, on the plan recommended by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Harper) a part of the ſum wanted till next ſeſſion, it would be ſeen whether that method would not be ſucceſsful. If it was then found, that the revenues ariſing from thence were inſufficient, there was not a perſon in the houſe who would enter into direct taxes with more readineſs; but, until all indirect means were tried, he ſhould be unwilling to go to direct taxes.

Mr. Swanwick ſaid, he was ſorry that the gentleman from Rhode-Iſland (Mr. Potter) ſhould have ſuppoſed, he did not underſtand the principle of direct taxation, from not having felt it. He believed, it had been mentioned by his colleagues, that a direct tax had long been collected in this ſtate; ſo that he had been conſtantly in the habit of feeling the weight of direct taxes, as he believed there were few places which paid more in this way than Philadelphia. If the gentleman had been in poſſeſſion of landed property here, he would have *felt* the truth of this.

Much, Mr. S. obſerved, had been ſaid on the ſubject of indirect taxes, and of the poor being in a great degree exempt from them. He believed this was not true. The duties ariſing from the luxuries of life, were ſmall in compariſon to what was raiſed from articles of general conſumption. If you want productive taxes, ſaid Mr. S. you muſt come to ſalt, tea, and ſugar, and articles of common uſe. The gentleman from South Carolina knew this, and had therefore introduced them into his liſt of articles which he ſuppoſed would bear additional duty. No one would doubt, therefore, that the poor paid a very heavy portion of thoſe duties.

But the gentleman ſaid, let us go on a little longer and try the experiment. Mr. S. aſked, if it was not the moment of all others for them to look out for ſome other object for revenue beſides commerce, when their impoſts were wholly in jeopardy. For, whether they add to the duty on ſalt, ſugar or any other article recommended, what certainty could they have upon their calculations being realized, when they heard of their veſſels being taken almoſt by hundreds.

Whenever commerce was mentioned they always heard of merchants having over-traded themſelves And did not this very circumſtance tell them that the revenue muſt hereafter experience a diminution, ſince, if they had over-traded themſelves, they would in future do leſs.

Another gentleman had ſaid that 300 writs had been iſſued in one city to recover duties. But this, it was ſaid, was no proof at all that a reduction of revenue would enſue. It would at leaſt, be allowed that it proved an inability to pay, and bad debts would doubtleſs be the conſequence, and that no certainty could be placed upon this ſpecies of

In what ſituation, then, ſaid he, is this country placed? If the French continued to take our ſhips in the way they had lately heard of, we ſhould not, he ſaid, get revenue ſufficient to pay the intereſt of our debt. So that gentlemen who oppoſed the preſent motion, if they were ſucceſsful, would reduce the country to an alarming ſituation indeed.

A curious way had been propoſed of retrenching our expences. Now we were threatend with foreign attacks, it was recommended that our naval and military eſtabliſhment ſhould be reduced, This was extraordinary doctrine. He believed the gentleman who recommended this ſaving, might as well have gone on, and propoſed an annihilation of the government itſelf, and then there would be no need of revenue at all.

Our exigences, ſaid Mr. S. are ſuch, that thoſe gentlemen who refuſe to ſupport the preſent propoſition, muſt take upon themſelves the reſponſibility. With them, ſaid he, be it; he did not chuſe to take it.

They had ſome obſervations with reſpect to the conſtitutionality of certain points in reference to direct taxation; from reflecting upon which, he was of opinion that indirect taxes had not originally been contemplated by the conſtitution. It contemplated a ſyſtem of direct taxation, ſupported on the foundation of repreſentation, by which ſtates ſhould pay according to their population. This ſort of tax, he ſaid, was well calculated to inſpire caution in the expenditure of the public money.

Mr. S. ſaid he had been much gratified by the obſervation of his colleague from the interior of the country, that a land tax would be more gratifying to him and his conſtituents, than an extenſion of indirect taxes. He hoped the reſolution would be agreed to. Whatever might be its fate, however, he ſhould feel ſatisfied with having done his duty in exerting himſelf in its behalf.

The call being loud for the committee to riſe, the queſtion was put and negatived, there being only 13 for it.

Mr. Holland had no doubt with reſpect to the conſtitutional power to lay direct taxes. He would go farther and ſay, that it might have been better if government had begun with them at its firſt inſtitution; but he was doubtful whether the preſent was a proper time to commence the buſineſs. He was of opinion that indirect taxes might yet be extended ſo as to produce the revenue wanted.

Without examining into the principles of impoſts and exciſe, it might be ſuppoſed that they fell upon the merchants; but, on examination, it would be found that they paid no more of them than in proportion to their conſumption. The queſtion was whether the merchants or farmers conſumed moſt; for it had been inſinuated that the farmer ſcarcely paid any part of theſe duties.

The gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Craik, ſeemed to think there were farmers who paid little or nothing towards the expence of government. He did not know any ſuch. Farmers, he ſaid, had moſtly numerous families, and therefore conſumed larger quantities of imported articles. The families of merchants were ſeldom ſo large, they conſequently conſumed leſs. Farmers, he ſaid, were alſo ſaddled with an exciſe on their ſtills, from which merchants were exempt.

Merchants, he ſaid, were in the habit of complaining, but government had not been inattentive to their intereſts. He mentioned the allowance to them in favor of tonnage. He ſaid he was convinced revenue was wanted, but he thought there was no neceſſity for going into direct taxes to raiſe it. As to paying off the debt, he doubted not, if they raiſed ever ſo much revenue, government would find ways and means of ſpending it.

He juſtified the reduction of the military and naval eſtabliſhment. The military eſtabliſhment, he ſaid, was calculated for peace, and was of no other uſe than to garriſon our forts; and as the frigates were not built, there was no neceſſity for an eſtabliſhment to man them; and indeed he thought it better that they were not finiſhed, as if they were out at ſea, they would probably ſoon be added to the ſtrength of an enemy. He wiſhed we had leſs to do with foreign intercourſe. He did not know what good foreign connections were of to us, tho' government had long been hunting them up. He tho't the more we lived by ourſelves the better.

He believed it would be beſt to purſue indirect taxes, if it were only with a view to keep the public debt out of ſight, as a part of this debt had originally been the property of individuals, who would murmur very much if they were called upon to pay either towards reducing the principal, or diſcharging the intereſt of it.

The farmers already paid a tax on their ſtills and if they were to pay a direct tax alſo, it would be like taxing both principal and intereſt. If a direct tax was laid, he hoped, therefore, the duty on ſtills would be repealed.

Mr. Buck wiſhed the deciſion on the queſtion might be poſtponed, for the purpoſe of reading the communications juſt received from the Preſident, as they might throw a light upon the ſituation of this country with reſpect to foreign countries, which might influence their deciſion upon it.

After ſeveral obſervations on the propriety of the propoſed poſtponement, the queſtion was at length taken on the former part of the reſolution, viz. that propoſing a direct tax to be laid on land with improvements thereon, and carried by a conſiderable majority there being 56 in its favour.

On the queſtion upon the latter part of the reſolution, viz. that a tax ſhall be laid upon ſlaves, with certain exceptions, being about to be put.

Mr. Chriſtie moved to add, "on all real and perſonal property within the United States."—On ſuggeſtion of Mr. Giles, the words, "and other property" were ſubſtituted in place of the above, and on the queſtion being put upon it, it was negatived, there being only 18 in favour of it.

The latter part of the reſolution was then put as it ſtood, and carried, 54 members voting for it.

The committee roſe, reported the reſolution, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No 119 Cheſnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up. February 22 5

New Theatre.

On THURSDAY EVENING, February 23,
Will be preſented, a tragedy, called
JANE SHORE.

Duke of Gloſter	Mr. Warren
Lord Haſtings	Mr. Wignell
Cateſby	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Sir Richard Ratcliffe	Mr. Darley, jun.
Belmour	Mr. Fox
Dumont	Mr. Moreton
Earl of Derby	Mr. Warrell
Alicia	Mrs. Merry
Jane Shore	Mrs. Morris

To which will be added,
(For the firſt time in this Theatre,—and with the original Overture and French Muſic, compoſed by Monſr. ROCHEFORT, never performed in America)
A Grand, Serious, PANTOMIME BALLET, called
The Death of Capt. COOK;
[As performed in Covent-Garden Theatre, London, under the direction of Mr. BYRNE, upwards of FIVE HUNDRED NIGHTS, with univerſal applauſe.]
With Entire New Scenery, Machinery, Dreſſes and Decorations.
Deſcribing an Exact Repreſentation of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Natives of Owhyhee, in the Pacific Ocean.
The Principal Characters by { Meſſrs. Byrne, Francis, Warren, Darley, Moreton, Fox, Warrell } and Mrs. Byrne.
Indian Men and Women, Sailors, Marines, &c. by the reſt of the Company.
The Scenery deſigned and executed by Mr. MELBOURNE.
*** On Friday, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
†‡† On Saturday, THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE;—with Entertainments.
The fourth night of THE WAY TO GET MARRIED will be on Monday next.
Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.
☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.
Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.
The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.
VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

Head of Cheſter, Queen Anne's County,
(Maryland) February 17, 1797.

THIS Day, the Partnerſhip of ANDREW M'CASKEY and Company having diſſolved by mutual conſent, thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Firm, are deſired to call on ſaid M'Caſkey for ſettlement, who is appointed to ſettle ſaid concern. Feb. 22—wf&m3t

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiſer.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 22.

UPON THE *PRESIDENT*'s RETIREMENT.

WHEN our attention has been fondly ſtrain'd,
To mark a great and and arduous part ſuſtain'd;
As the affecting cloſe at length draws nigh,
Sighs ſwell each breaſt, and tears bedim each eye:
Thus, from the ſcene when WASHINGTON withdraws,
Sorrow reſtrains the impulſe to applauſe;—
Yet rays of tranſport beam through our diſtreſs,
And cauſe a pleaſing pain we can't expreſs.

VIEW him ruſh forth to ſet his country free;—
Eaſe, fortune, life, all ſcorn'd for liberty.
When Victory blew her trump, *Revenge*, in vain,
Pointed to brethren chain'd, and heroes ſlain:
His melting ſoul the ſcourge of War deplor'd;
"I fought to ſave", he ſaid, and ſheath'd the ſword.

NEXT, when deſtructive anarchy enſued;
When patriots' blood the patriot's hands embrued;
His mighty mind a perfect ſyſtem drew,
And jarring chaos into order grew.
That inſurrection roſe I bluſh to tell:
But even high Heaven has had its hoſts rebel.
When, fruitleſs prov'd each effort to perſuade,
Sorrowing he drew his former blood-ſtain'd blade;
Lo! thouſands join t'enforce the general will;
He but appears, and all the ſtorm is ſtill.

HERE the affrighted arts aſylum find;
Here perſecuted virtue ſoothes its mind;
Here freedom, peace and plenty are combin'd.
His labors ceaſe—He makes a term of reſt,
And pleas'd beholds that all his works are bleſt.
Columbia's happy ſons unite to raiſe,
The themes of boundleſs gratitude and praiſe.
His equal in paſt times we ſearch in vain,
And ah! "his like we ne'er ſhall ſee again".

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, dated Nov. 14, 1796.

"If you ſtill take an intereſt in the events which are occurring in this bloody quarter of the earth, you will perhaps be glad to have ſome news. I ſuppoſe, however, it will be none to you, that both the French armies which began the campaign by an irruption into Germany have been driven back to the Rhine, after inflicting and ſuffering calamities, the mere relation of which ought to give pain to every hearer, but which are told and heard with the utmoſt poſſible indifference. The campaign is drawing towards a cloſe, and the two parties are juſt where they were when it began 'bating about an equal ſhare of loſſes on both ſides. The armies will ſoon go into winter quarters and recruit for a new conflict of the ſame kind at the opening of the next ſeaſon.—In Italy the French are undertaking to eſtabliſh a new Republic upon their conqueſts, probably for the ſake of ſcaring the Emperor into a ceſſion of the Low Countries, Corſica is abandoned by the Engliſh, and Spain has joined in the war againſt Great-Britain—There ſeems to be ſome partiality at leaſt in beginning a war on one ſide and finiſhing it on the other—The Spaniſh declaration of war aſſigns as one of the grievances againſt Britain, that in the treaty with the United States of America the Britiſh government had ſacrificed the rights of Spain, which were well known to them. This is what in vulgar language is called letting the cat out of the bag. Our magnanimous allies of France do not like the Spaniſh declaration therefore, but think it a weak thing. This precious confeſſion of Spain is the beſt of all panegyrics upon Mr. Jay's treaty, it is the extorted eulogium of an adverſary defeated. Our town meeting negotiators I dare ſay will not underſtand it. They know how to vote a treaty infamous or to kick it to H—, or to throw ſtones at a man who happens to be in his ſenſes when they are mad, for opening his lips in its defence, but the addreſs of diſſolving a formidable ſecret combination and of making both the conſpiring parties abandon the pretenſions upon which they had joined their forces to ſupport each other, the influence of a ſettlement with one antagoniſt in procuring an advantageous bargain for another, the diſconcerting of deſigns in a third quarter, the more deeply hoſtile becauſe diſguiſed under the maſk of the moſt cordial friendſhip. Theſe are things which the progreſs of time will unfold, which will prove how well a town meeting is qualified to diſcuſs and decide the political intereſts and foreign relations of the American Union, which will glorioufly vindicate the policy of the treaty with Britain, but which will not make a ſingle town meeting orator or voter one particle the wiſer or the better for his experience.

"Lord Malmeſbury is at Paris endeavoring to negotiate a peace; nobody expects that his miſſion will come to any thing. The French partiſans ſay that the Britiſh miniſtry only want a pretext to raiſe the ſupplies for the next year and do not intend ſincerely to make peace. The Engliſh partiſans ſay that the French Directory are determined not to make peace, becauſe they are ambitious of conqueſt, and hope to make more revolutions, the charges may be true on both ſides. The French Directory have propoſed a law to reſtrain the licentiouſneſs of the preſs. They complain bitterly againſt all their journaliſts. You will ſee their moral and political ſermon to the Legiſlature upon the abuſes of the preſs. An old Roman poet ſays that the Gracchi ſhould not complain of ſedition."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Great cities were never governed by feeble laws. The rabble of Paris, London and Conſtantinople need ſtronger cords than thoſe of love, and ſome more terrible power than reaſon and conſcience: yet the clamors againſt the government and the efforts to looſen its bands come from the large towns, and from thoſe claſſes in the large towns which create the neceſſity for energy and even ſecurity in the laws. Thoſe who need the moſt reſtraint moſt abhor it. Let thoſe who favor the attempts to make the mixed multitude of a ſtate-houſe yard the judge of treaties, and the legiſlators over legiſlators, ſenates and preſident, conſider the good ſenſe of the ſcheme and the very hopeful proſpect of the conſequences.

Democrats, the way to bring it about that we have too much vigor in the laws is ſo to manage the matter by clubs, mobs and newſpaper lies that our preſent mild laws cannot anſwer. When theſe are trampled on, ſuch will be deſired as the ſons of riot will not even dare to ſneer at.

The writer of the Numbers ſigned "*Citizen*," is either a heirling of the French, or a *gudgeon*. Sometimes his ſentiments breathe a ſervility of ſpirit embody'd in a drowſyneſs of ſtile that ſtrongly marks the fatigue of drudgery *per* ſheet—and ſometimes he ſpeaks of his reliance upon the diſintereſtedneſs of France with ſuch ſtrong marks of chuckling ſimplicity, that one can hardly believe it poſſible that his innocence has been loſt, or was worth the purchaſe. Such a writer is apt to impoſe much more than a finiſhed writer could. Drudgery may produce a ſtupidity that is allied to *ſimplici-*

ty, in its crude and unguarded moments.—and ſervility in the pen of ſuch a writer betrays no unnaturalneſs of manner. The Spaniel acts as naturally in his fawning as the Maſtiff in his fidelity.

—

People who are given to bragging are apt to brag moſt of the good qualities which they have *not*. Cowards are brave in talk—tongue valiant. None affect to ſtand ſo much upon their word of honor as men noted for being trickiſh, ſlippery fellows. Women who have *not* virtue are generally the greateſt prudes, and talk as if they had rather loſe a limb than a kiſs.

A remarkable inſtance of this appears in the conduct of the French. We attacked the enemy *with ſkill and courage*, ſays the modeſt Buonaparte. The French nation by *their victories has aſtoniſhed Europe*, are the words of the Directory in the gazette of the 20th inſt. The uſual modeſty is diſplayed in telling the poor, little, humbled kings of Naples and Sardinia, the ſlaves of the French, of the generous, humane, peace-loving diſpoſition of the Republic, which the ſaid kings will not believe one word of, as they know the contrary to their coſt. They tell them alſo of the *grandeur* of the Republic. All this is very well—it is the noble art of bragging according to the laws of Gaſcony. But they alſo boaſt of their inviolable fidelity to treaties. What a plumper. The very nation boaſts of its fidelity to treaties which has publicly diſclaimed the obligation of their treaty with the United States, becauſe they found in it *nothing but diſadvantage*.

Citizen Adet's note is a pretty theory of good faith and the practice of the Buccaneers in the Weſt-Indies a fine commentary upon the text. Our merchants know what their treaty faith is as well as the king of Sardinia underſtands their generoſity to their neighbors.

—

It has been ſtated that one of the London newſpapers, in oppoſition to the miniſtry, demanded two hundred and eighty pounds ſterling a month, for vindicating the French. This was before the war broke out between England and France. The wages were thought too high, and were not THEN agreed to by the French. How much is it worth for a printer in Philadelphia to vindicate French depredations at this time of apprehenſion and embarraſſment amongſt the merchants? Mr. Bache's monthly wages muſt be high, if they are proportioned to his anti-patriotic ſervices.

—

When Great-Britain ſeized our veſſels by virtue of the order of 6th November, no one juſtified her conduct, no one rejoiced in it but the Jacobins, who ſeized the occaſion to create confuſion and to bring our own government into contempt. The friends of peace and order recommended negociation firſt, and then a reſort to arms. They were active and zealous for meaſures of energetic preparation.

Contraſt this with the language of the Jacobins at this day. Twice as much is plundered by French veſſels as formerly by the Britiſh. It is good enough for you, ſay they. Barney is feaſted becauſe he comes with orders to plunder his very friends and neighbors. You can do nothing againſt France, you muſt beſeech mercy. Their ſtyle towards our own government and that employed in reſpect to the French leads all real Patriots to think they will adhere to the latter in caſe of a war. Bitter will be their repentance if they ſhould. It is time if there are any honeſt men among the Democrats to deſert a party which ſeems already to have deſerted the cauſe of the country.

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This Forenoon the Officers of the Militia of the City and County of Philadelphia, waited on the Preſident of the United States, in a body, and preſented the following addreſs;

The Addreſs of the Officers of the Militia of the City and County of Philadelphia.

TO *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, Preſident of the United States of America.

SIR,

While offering to you our congratulations on the return of this auſpicious day, we cannot refrain from mingling an expreſſion of extreme regret at the approaching cloſe of your political life.

When we beheld you as commander in chief of the armies of America, leading us to victory and the eſtabliſhment of national independence; and after having accompliſhed this grand object, retiring from your exalted ſtation, and embracing the undiſtinguiſhed character of a private citizen we believed the meaſure of your fame was full

Bue when in obedience to the voice of your country you again relinquiſhed the ſweets of domeſtic retirement; and we beheld the ſtorms which threaten'd our happineſs diſpell'd by the juſtice, wiſdom, vigilance, and firmneſs of your conduct, public credit maintained, our ineſtimable conſtitution protected, inſurrection cruſhed, and the national peace preſerved—Language was wanting to expreſs the fulneſs of our feelings. Under ſuch impreſſions, great as our confidence is in your ſucceſſor, we cannot but lament the reſolution you have taken to reſign the helm.

And now, Sir, in our capacity as citizens and ſoldiers; ever ready to obey and ſupport the laws of our country—we bid you a tender, an affectionate farewell: and while we offer our earneſt ſupplications, that every hour of your remaining years may be as peaceful and happy to yourſelf, as the moſt ſplendid period of your public ſtations have been beneficial to your country, we reſt with perfect confidence, that the cloſe of a life of virtue and of glory will be crowned with an eternity of bliſs ineffable.

By order of the Officers of the militia of C. an C. Philad.

WM. MACPHERSON, Brig. Gen.

Phila. February 22.

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To which the Preſident returned the following Anſwer.

To the Officers of the Militia of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE as I ought, with great ſenſibility, the congratulations on this day of ſo reſpectable a body as the officers of the militia of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Your favorable ſentiments of my exertions to promote the proſperity and happineſs of our country, cannot but be pleaſing to me; for be aſſured the approving voice of my countrymen is the moſt grateful reward which can be offered.

The patriotiſm, uprightneſs and abilities of him who is to ſucceed to the ſtation I now have the honor to hold, will leave you no room to regret my retirement.

For your affectionate farewell, and ſupplications for my future peace and happineſs, accept, gentlemen, my warmeſt thanks:—and I ſincerely pray that you may collectively and individually enjoy uninterruptedly, honor, proſperity and felicity.

G°. WASHINGTON.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

ARRIVED.

Sloop Hector, King, New-York 5 days.
Brig John Henderſon, White, Kingſton (Jam.) 36 days
Commerce, Reynolds, New-York 4
Sch'r Diſpatch, Stutſon, Aux Cayes 30
Kitty, Harper, St. Jago de Cuba 31

Ship Criterion, Johnſon, from New-York, is below.

Captain Harper was carried into St. Jago by a French privateer. After a detention of 30 days, and being plundered of every thing, they gave up the veſſel——becauſe nobody would purchaſe her.

He left the following veſſels there—

Brig Woolwich of Philadelphia from Port-au-Prince. Schr. Polly, do. do. Brig John, Tucker, New York, from Jeremie.

The above, all condemned.

The brig Lavinia, of Salem, from Aux Cayes was ſent in the day capt. Harper ſailed.

The ſchooner Harriett, capt. Shields from this port is taken and carried into Port de Paix where ſhe was condemned, Thirty thouſand dollars were inſured on this veſſel.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Kingſton, of the ſhip Andromache, arrived at New York from Cadiz.

"We were boarded on our paſſage by a French privateer, who robbed and plundered the ſhip of every thing they wanted belonging to the cargo, ſuch as wine, brandy, raiſins, lemons, &c. beſide robbing the ſecond mate and people of their clothes, although they knew that the ſhip had been out a long time, and was coming on the coaſt at an inclement ſeaſon, when more than we had would be wanted."

The ſchooner Kitty, Harper from Jeremie for Philadelphia, is taken by the French, and ſent into Cuba.

The ſhip Aurora, Suter, is arrived at Amſterdam, 36 days from this port.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

Capt. Kingſton, of the ſhip Andromache, of Philadelphia, arrived here on Sunday, from Cadiz, has favored us with the following particulars:

Andromache, at ſea, Jan. 26, 1797.

In lat. 22, 30, N. long. 58, 0, W. at 9, A. M. a ſail hove in ſight, by the wind, ſtanding to the northward. At half paſt 9, A. M. ſaw ſhe was a cutter, with Engliſh colors hoiſted to her gaff end; at 10, A. M. ſhe fired a ſhot at us and hoiſted French colors; we hauled our ſteering ſails down, and at half paſt 10, A. M. they hailed us and ordered us to hoiſt our boat out, which we did, and ſent her on board the ſaid privateer cutter with four hands and the ſecond mate. The boat returned with ſix French ſailors and two officers, keeping the ſhip's people on board the ſaid cutter; the officers ordered Capt Kingſton to get his papers and go on board the cutter, which was done. The boat returned with four more French people; and while the Capt. was on board the ſaid cutter, they overhauled the ſhip, ſpilling the wine and brandy, and robbing and plundering ever thing they could come at. In the ſpace of three hours that the captain was on board the ſaid cutter, they took, belonging to the cargo, one quarter caſk of Sherry wine, marked P. C. C. one caſk of raiſins, one box of do. marked Y. they alſo ſcuttled one of the pipes of brandy, and pumped off a ten gallon caſk and five other ſmaller ones, beſides what was drank and ſpilt; they alſo broke open all the lemon boxes they could come at, raiſin boxes the ſame—likewiſe the olive jars, and ſent them off in handkerchiefs, robbed the ſecond mate of two watches and moſt of his cloaths, likewiſe a trunk that belonged formerly to a captain Caldwell, they broke open and ſtole moſt of his cloaths out of it, and moſt of the people loſt more or leſs of their cloaths. A boy by the name of John Baptiſta, they kept on board the ſaid cutter. At 2, P. M. they quitted us and made ſail, ſtanding to the northward. All the information we could get was, that the cutter was called the Le Fame, cruiſing from Cayenne, out 15 days.

Signed at ſea, the 27th January, 1797.

SIMON KINGSTON,
NOBLE C. STEWART,
WILLIAM GARTLEY,
THOMAS DATE.

January 29, 1797. Spoke the ſchooner Nancy, captain Bartholomew Conier Putnam, of Baltimore, out five days from Bermuda, where ſhe had put in in diſtreſs, bound for St. Bartholomews, all well, in lat. 24, 19, long. 59.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Fame, Holman, Virginia 5 days
John Warren, Putnam, do. 3
Sloop Robert, Ketchell, St. Catharine 10

The brig Favorite, Williams, is foundered at ſea.

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Meſſrs. M'Lean & Lang,

A few days ago we were informed by an inſertion in the Coffee Houſe Book, that the French were delivering up their piratical plunder committed on our commerce in the Weſt Indies:—Tell him who declared it, that it is a POSITIVE FALSEHOOD. The brig Suſan and Polly, belonging to myſelf, Leffert Lefferts, and Thomas Carpenter, has been taken on the 20th January on her way to Jamaica from this port, carried into Port De Paix, and veſſel and cargo condemned by Sonthonax, without the form of a trial, declaring it to be unneceſſary to aſk any queſtions, as the French Directory has given poſitive inſtructions to ſeize every American veſſel bound to or from Britiſh ports. Thirty-five American veſſels have been condemned and ſold in the ſame port, and in the ſame manner as the Suſan and Polly, within a few days after her condemnation. Any perſon wiſhing to know further of FRENCH FRIENDSHIP, may know it by reading captain Abeel's letter, in poſſeſſion of

JAMES Mc INTOSH.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.

Arrrived ſince our laſt—Brigs Polly, Buxton, Eſſequibo, 20 days; George, Darg, Cadiz, 78.

Arrived yeſterday, ſhip Caroline, Capt. Alden, 66 days from Liverpool. About 7 or 8 days ſince, fell in with Capt. Cutter, in a ſchr. from St. Thomas's for Portland—had loſt both her maſts, &c. &c. Captain Alden ſupplied him with ſpars for maſts, and with proviſions. Dec. 26, long. 34, lat. 38, ſpoke captain Zach. Swaine, from New-York for Greenock, and took from on board her, the Captain (Spencer) and ſupercargo of ſchooner Polly, of Baltimore; who, after being out 38 days from Demerara for Baltimore, experienced a very ſevere gale, which carried away her maſts, &c. &c. When left, ſhe had five feet water in hold—Capt. Spencer had been two days on the wreck before capt. Swaine fell in with him. The crew of the Polly, proceeded on to Greenock with Captain Swaine.

Arrived yeſterday, ſchr. Mars, Rider, 29 days from Jacquemel. Left there, captain Rich, in a Snow, to ſail ſoon for this port. Spoke nothing. Markets dull—produce tolerable low. Nothing new.

By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

A letter from Niagara, dated Jan. 28, ſays,—"I cannot forbear, (ſcarce as my time is) of mentioning the Nancy's being froze up at the iſlands, near the mouth of the Detroit river, and out of four people who attempted to gain the main land, about (12 miles) two were frozen to death, the other 2 are not yet entirely recovered—one of the former was a Mr. Butler, belonging to New Jerſey, and concerned with col. O'Hara of Philadelphia."

BOSTON, February 14.

Capt. Donnel at Salem from the territory of the redoubtable Victor Hugues, and who left the junior Madagaſcar, Jan. 23, informs, that up to that date, the moſt atrocious piracies continued to be committed on American property. Veſſels brought in, were conſtantly condemned; The mode of trial being extremely irregular:—the only defence allowed of, was through a partial linguiſt, who ſeldom repeated half the facts furniſhed by the Americans, but always demanded ſix or eight joes, for his diſſervices. Hugues obſerved himſelf, in a moment of contrition, that his proceedings were improper; and that a day of retribution he expected would come. He remarks, that American veſſels with certificates from the French Conſuls ſhould be reſpected; but what was to be certified was not mentioned. Capt. Williams, an American, was maſter of a privateer out of Gaudaloupe.—On receiving his commiſſion, he declared, he would exert himſelf to the utmoſt againſt the open enemies of France, but that it never ſhould be ſaid of him, that he troubled the veſſels of neutrals, and above all, of his own country. On his cruize, inſtances occurred of his meeting with American veſſels bound to Britiſh ports, whom he treated well, and furniſhed with many neceſſaries they were in need of. At length he captured a Britiſh ſhip with a cargo valued at 40,000l. which he got ſafely in. Markets were bad.

By Capt. Alden, we have received London papers two days later than receeived by capt. Choate: They do not contradict any part of the preceding; but the complexion of the London prints have more the caſt of continued hoſtilities, than an expectation of approaching Peace. The immediate filling up of a voluntary loan of *eighteen millions* ſterling in a few hours, may give the appearance we ſuggeſt; and may poſſibly alter the diſpoſition (if it had one) of the Engliſh miniſtry in regard to Peace.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia.)

Speech of his Excellency the Governor, delivered at the opening of the ſeſſion of the State Legiſlature.

The honourable the Preſident of the Senate, and the honorable, the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The political year having expired on the 9th inſt. I have had the expenditures of government made out to that time, and an abſtract thereof I do myſelf the honor to encloſe for your information. I alſo encloſe a liſt of vacancies which have taken place in the receſs of the Legiſlature, with the names of the perſons appointed by the Executive. Such communications as I have received, and which in my opinion, require legiſlative deliberation, are likewiſe encloſed.

A ſuit in Equity has been inſtituted in the Supreme Court of the United States, by Alexander Moultrie and others, againſt the ſtate: This caſe, though not altogether new, is of ſuch importance as to demand the moſt ſerious conſideration.

From the preſent mode of making returns of taxable property, many inaccuracies happen, conſequently there are many inſtances of the ſtate being defrauded of a conſiderable part of her revenue. I conceive this might be remedied, by the appointment of a fit and qualified perſon, who ſhould be veſted with a controuling power over the ſeveral revenue officers.

The treaty which was held in order to afford the ſtate an opportunity to extinguiſh the Indian claims, to the lands between the Oconee and the Oakmulgee, and between the Alatamaha and the St. Mary's has failed of ſucceſs. The report and proceedings of our commiſſioners on this intereſting ſubject, being too lengthy to be brought within the compaſs of a letter, I have directed one of the ſecretaries of the Executive, to attend with them at any time your honorable body may pleaſe to ſignify your wiſh to enter on that buſineſs.

The Indians between the 9th of June and 8th of September, wounded one man, burnt a houſe, and carried off 19 horſes and ſome houſehold furniture, ſince which I have not heard of their doing any miſchief.

The diſtreſs and ruin which a large number of our fellow citizens are involved in, in conſequence of the dreadful conflagrations which have taken place in Savannah, claim the attention of the Legiſlature. I do therefore ſeriouſly recommend to you, to adopt ſuch meaſures as will in ſome degree alleviate the diſtreſs of the needy ſufferers. And as repeated attempts have been made to deſtroy this town by fire alſo; it appears to me to be neceſſary for the ſecurity of the public offices, that a ſtanding guard ſhould be kept up and an appropriation made for their ſupport.

JARED IRVIN.

FOR SALE,

At WHITESIDES's TEA-Warehouſe,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Freſh Teas. Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3tawtjm.

At the requeſt of ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen.

THE NEW ROTUNDA

AT Mr. RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE,

WILL, on Thurſday evening, February 23, be open for the reception of company, with the ſame ſuperb decorations as on the PRESIDENT'S BIRTH-NIGHT. There will be a variety of Stage Performances, ſuch as ROPE DANCING,

Songs and Duets by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and Miſs Sully. THE RUINS OF TROY, or The World turn'd upſide down, a Hornpipe, by Miſs Sully.

A comic ballet dance called POOR JACK or the Benevolent Crew.

The Jockies' Hornpipe, or the ſports of the turf, by Mr. Ricketts and four aſſiſtants.

The whole of the evening's entertainments to conclude with a grand ſerious Pantomime,

Brought but firſt in America by Mr. Ricketts,

(*in three acts*) called, the

Death of Captain COOK.

☞ The Doors to open at 5 and the performances to commence at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE,

A *NEAT plain CHARIOT, which has been only three months in uſe; it coſt one thouſand dollars caſh, and is now offered at a conſiderable deduction, payable in approved Notes at 3 or 6 months.*

Alſo, two pair of Carriage Horſes. The Chariot and one pair of the Horſes are well worth the attention of any perſon deſirous of purchaſing.

Enquire at Mr. KIDD, Market-ſtreet.

February 22. *2t

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On *THURSDAY EVENING*, February 23, At 7 o'clock, will be delivered,

FIRST PART

Ode——The Genius of America
Hotſpur's deſcription of a fop — Shakeſpeare
All the World's a Stage — Ditto

SECOND PART

Cato's Speech to the Senate
His Scene with Cæſar's Ambaſſador
His Speech over the Body of his Son

THIRD PART

Brutus and Caſſius
The Quarrel of Brutus and Caſſius

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pouſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet. Half a dollar each.

Notice to Calico Printers.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at the dwelling-houſe of William and Thomas Jordans, in Chriſtiana Hundred, Newcaſtle county State of Delaware, on Wedneſday, the firſt day of March next, at ten o'clock, A M, of ſaid day, the following deſcribed property, conſiſting of, frame buildings, ſeveral large coppers, a valuable Callender, alſo, a number of prints and a machine all in good order; ſtoves, houſehold and kitchen furniture, two valuable cows and a quantity of ſcantling, being ſeized and taken in execution as the property of William and Thomas Jordans, and will be ſold for caſh, by

WILLIAM HIDHAM, Seriff.

February 22, 1797 §3t

20 Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcaſtle county, (near to Port Penn) ſtate of Delaware, a NEGRO MAN named *JACOB*, born in this ſtate. He is a ſhort, well-made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high; and had on when he went away, an olive-colored coattee, of home-made cloth, lined with white flannel all through, and white metal buttons; an old under-jacket of white-colored cloth, the ſkirts of which he cut off, to make it into a round one; his breeches are of a dark grey cloth, very old, and patched in a number of places; white, very coarſe, yarn ſtockings; one pair of coarſe ſhoes, much worn; and a pair of half-worn, black-grained ſhoes, bound round with black ſilk ferreting, and lined under the buckle with white linen: alſo a half-worn fur hat, very high in the crown, which tapers off in form of a ſugar-loaf, very narrow in the brim and is bound with black ſilk ferreting. He alſo took with him a long blue coat, lined all through with blue ſhalloon of the ſame colour; copper, ſhelled buttons with three of the ſame ſort on each cuff; a yellow-colored, elaſtic, old ſurtout coat. Said JACOB is remarkably fond of playing on the violin, and took one with him; the caſe of which is of home-made, lead colored cloth, bound with red ferreting. Whoever apprehends ſaid Runaway, and lodges him in any of the goals in this ſtate, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

THOMAS FARMER.

N. B. Said JACOB has formerly lived with Meſſ. James Eves and Thomas Robinſon. February 22 w&ſ4t

For Rotterdam,

THE SHIP

FAME,

Edward Jones, Maſter,

HAVING the greateſt part of her cargo engaged, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the captain on board, or to

JOSEPH SIMS.

February 22 mw&f tf

TO BE SOLD

By Public Vendue at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday the 25th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

A WELL finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe, three ſtory brick kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, No. 47, north: containing in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet about 17 feet, and in depth —— feet. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of 7l. and clear of every other incumbrance. It is now let at 150l per annum; ſold as the eſtate, and by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of William Lehman, deceaſed. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and the conditions, publiſhed at the time and place of ſale, by

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer

February 22 §4t

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91, *NORTH SIXTH-STREET*,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. tth&ſ

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Eſtate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully ſituated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, oppoſite the town of Frederickſburg, in the ſtate of Virginia, conſiſting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. There is on this eſtate, a large and well built brick houſe, containng nine commodious rooms, excluſive of a ſpacious hall or entry, 22 feet ſquare, two pair of ſtairs, ſuitable and convenient paſſages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Frederickſburgh and Falmouth, and an extenſive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the houſe are neatly laid out in pleaſure and kitchen gardens interſperſed with a variety of ſcarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering ſhrubs, and enriched by various ſorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, cheſnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, raſberries, gooſeberries, ſtrawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed ſlopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon theſe improvements, are ſeveral lots, in a high ſtate of cultivation, and well ſet with red clover and orchard graſs, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flouriſhing orchards; one of well choſen peach trees, the other of apple and pear trees, ſelected from the beſt nurſeries in the ſtate. Properly detached from the manſion houſe are extenſive roomy offices of every denomination, viz a Kitchen and Larder, houſe-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purpoſes, a ſtore-houſe and ſmoke houſe all of brick, a dairy and ſpring houſe of ſtone. Stables for thirty horſes, and coach houſes for four carriages. Alſo a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow houſe, with ſeparate ſtalls for thirty-ſix grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extenſive ſheds for ſheep, and other arrangements for ſtock of every deſcription, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furniſhed without being expoſed to the inclemency of the weather. An overſeer's houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, and quarters ſufficient to accommodate in the beſt manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are ſo advantageouſly divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into ſimilar culture oftner than once in four years; conſequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the incloſures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premiſes there is alſo a merchant mill with one pair of beſt French burr ſtones, and one pair of Cologne; furniſhed with modern machinery, and now leaſed for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the uſe of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's houſe are built of free ſtone, within a very ſmall diſtance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fiſheries, and a well accuſtomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Frederickſburg. The land contains inexhauſtible quarries of free ſtone near to the river, is plentifully ſupplied with remarkable fine water and poſſeſſes a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be conſiderably increaſed. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and ſociable. In fact, excluſive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inſeparably connected with a mill, ferries, fiſheries and quarries eligibly ſituated; the profits ariſing from an ice-houſe inferior to none in the ſtate, and a garden of four acres ſo abundantly ſtocked with vegetables of all ſorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, apper taining to the fertility of theſe lands, which the ſubſcriber conceives it unneceſſary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleaſant and healthy reſidence, poſſeſſing beauties and conveniences ſufficient to attract the attention of any perſon deſirous of becoming a purchaſer.

The motive which induces the ſubſcriber to offer for ſale an eſtate ſo ſingularly beautiful and advantageous, is a deſire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more eaſe attend to his intereſts in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few ſlaves in families, either for plantation or domeſtic uſe. A part of the purchaſe money will be required and the balance made eaſy, the debt being properly ſecured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg) Dec 19, 1796 J11th—2aw2m

The Subſcriber

INFORMS the Public, that he manufactures and has on hand for ſale, a very general aſſortment

Saddles, Bridles, Harneſs and Trunks,

As uſual, alſo, FIRE BUCKETS of an excellent quality all which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms at No. 88 Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM JONES.

February 17 fm&wgw

Will be ſold,

On Wedneſday, *the 22d day of February, inſtant,*
At the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe,
At 12 o'clock, noon,

A Lot, or Piece of Ground,

CONTAINING 12 acres and 100 perches, ſituate near the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Paſſyunk road, four miles from the city of Philadelphia. This Lot commands a view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, is nearly incloſed with a good cedar poſt and rail fence, and has a never-failing ſpring of freſh water riſing in it—One acre of which is good bottom meadow—adjoining lands of William Bingham, Eſq. Jacob Sink, and others. The terms of ſale, one fifth part in ten days after the day of ſale, when immediate poſſeſſion will be given, the reſidue in payments agreeable to the purchaſer, on paying legal intereſt therefor, and giving ſecurity for the ſame, if required. An indiſputable title will be given, upon making the firſt payment as aforeſaid.

A Draft of ſaid Lot may be ſeen at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe, and at the office of Alexander Power, No. 145 Cheſnut-ſtreet, where further information may be had. Philadelphia, February 14 $t22

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman deceaſed, and offered for ſale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 31. 1aw Surviving Executor

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Guiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

per hundred rations:
One quart and half a pint of ſalt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to bear the expence and riſk of ifming the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

St M5

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved. But, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

January 26. mwftf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by

GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-ſtreet

December 31. w&ſ 2m

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-preſſed, by John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The CONSTITUTIONS of the ſeveral States,

With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Eſtate of the late DAVID KENNEDY Eſquire, either by note, bill, bond, book account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, without delay, and all perſons having any juſt demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for adjuſtment.

ANN KENNEDY } Adm'x.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON } Adm'r.

Philadelphia, February 8 w8w

For Sale,

By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&ſ

Red Clover Seed.

Freſh red Clover Seed of the beſt quality, in bags of 5 buſhels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Ditto do. of firſt quality, for the uſe of private families
Coffee in hogſheads
Jamaica ſpirits
Connecticut ſoap in ſmall boxes
Window glaſs and Spaniſh ſegars, and
Two trunks of beſt patent, plain and ribbed ſilk and cotton hoſiery, for ſale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wff&mtf

CAMILLA,

Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoreſs of Evelina and Cecilia, to be compriſed in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handſome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, ſtitched in blue paper, is intended to be publiſhed every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the firſt and ſecond are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subſcriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miſs Burney) the celebrated authoreſs of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels ſhe has already acquired in the literary world. The ſtrength of imagination and elegance of ſtyle, diſplayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will ſufficiently recommend to every reader of taſte and judgment, the peruſal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having peruſed this intereſting publication, preſented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thouſand pounds ſterling, as a teſtimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 mwf

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

20 Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 22d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 &1m2awtf

Wants a Place,

AS WAITER in a gentleman's Houſe, a young man who has lived for a conſiderable time in ſome of the firſt houſes in the city, and whoſe character is ſure; or would engage with a ſingle gentleman to attend on him.

Directions left at the New York and Baltimore ſtage-office, No. 10, ſouth 4th, near Market ſtreet, for R. H. will be attended to. February 14 $2

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000		40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000		30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000		20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000		10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000		10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000 - -		10,000
20 do.	500 - -		10,000
00 do.	100 - -		10,000
200 do.	50 - -		10,000
400 do.	25 - -		10,000
1,000 do.	20 - -		20,000
15,000 do.	10 - -		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this CITY, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore injorms his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N. B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov. 5. tth&ſ.

No. 170.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 24th day of January in the twenty-firſt year of the independence of the United States of America, John Thompſon of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit—

"A Comparative View of the Conſtitutions of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States, exhibiting in tables the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration: with notes and obſervations. By William Smith of South-Carolina, LL. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania

Feb. 1. 1aw3

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 10 mwf

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
6 ditto	1,000	6,000
10 ditto	400	4,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,000
To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,		175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. $

To be ſold,

The time of a Mulatto Girl,

WHO has 10 years to ſerve, and is now about 17 years old. She is a hearty, ſtrong girl, and can have the beſt of recommendations from her owner,

Apply at No. 110 Union-ſtreet, next to the corner of 4th ſtreet. February 18 ſt & t3t

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]